

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A
SUBJECT	1. Fraternization Policy and Practice 2. Censorship	DATE DISTR.	28 April 1953
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1. Officially, all fraternization with non-Russians, regardless of sex, was prohibited. Riding in trolley cars was also prohibited. When taking a train, Soviet personnel could ride only in special cars reserved for them and were prohibited from being in cars used by Germans. Movies, theaters, cafes, bars, stores, restaurants, and private German homes were off limits to all Soviet troops. Taxis could be used only within the vicinity of the garrison of nearby towns, otherwise the taxi-rider was considered to be AWOL. As punishment for fraternization officers could lose their commissions. Both officers and EW could be deported to the USSR within 24 hours and sent to a labor camp.
2. The actual attitude taken by unit officers varied. While most officers ignored fraternization by other officers or by EM, some officers, eager to be a promotion, or just to be on good terms with the UKR - OKR - MGB, reported fraternizers.
3. The German Police had no authority to arrest fraternizers. Most German policemen ignored fraternization; but some would trace a fraternizer, watch him enter a house, bar, or movie, and phone the information to the Kommandatura. [REDACTED] there were German civilians in the employ of the UKR \* OKR \* MGB who were posted in movies and bars and reported on Soviet personnel. [REDACTED] on one occasion some officers went quietly into a German movie and were routed out about an hour later by Kommandatura patrols.

25X1A

SECRET

56

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

-2-

4. Kommandatura Patrols always arrested fraternizers. A patrol was composed of three men. Since everyone knew that some people were informants to the UKR - OKR - MGB, each of the three-man patrols was afraid of the other two and therefore never overlooked fraternization. The main function of the UKR - OKR - "SMERSH" - MGB was to arrest fraternizers. [redacted] to be part of 25X1A one agency. In cases of fraternization, a man and girl would be interrogated separately by the MGB on possible intentions to desert, sabotage, and espionage.
5. The attitude of Party members towards fraternization depended on their character. [redacted] many "paper members" who joined only in order to obtain better employment would ignore fraternization, whereas some might report fraternization.

Censorship

6. Mail from the USSR to Soviet troops in the Soviet Zone of Germany was censored in the USSR, whereas mail from the Soviet Zone of Germany to the USSR was censored at Division or Army Headquarters. [redacted] all letters and packages were censored. Packages to the USSR had to be open when taken to the post office, and they were checked right there by officers and NCO's. Only after the package was stamped by the inspector could it be sealed, tied, and forwarded.
7. In all barracks, mess halls, and clubs placards were posted defining just what constituted a "military secret" and could not be included in letters home. Items considered "military secrets" were: T/O & E of a unit; OB information; morale of troops; food and supply of troops; and troop training information. In addition, it was prohibited to write any comments unfriendly to or critical of the government. 25X1A For instance, people in the USSR were prohibited from writing, "We have not enough to eat". However, they could write, "The harvest was poor this year". People in the USSR could not write [redacted]. Troops in the Soviet Zone of Germany were prohibited from writing any military information such as the names of towns where they were stationed. The placards defining "military secrets" also listed the penalties 25X1A for infringement of the regulations. Usually the censor crossed out minor violations. [redacted] In cases of major violations the letter was turned over to the political officer of the violator. The political officer would then ask the UKR to keep the violator under surveillance and to start a file on him for treason.
8. It was not permissible to use the German mail. [redacted] no 25X1A instances where Soviet personnel did use the German mail.

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